contrary to the reiterated instructions of their own Government. This complicity did not rest solely on the testinoopy of Strobel and Hertz, but on original letters from Mr. Crampton and others. The disposition then proceeds to detail at length the evidence against the obmissed Minister and Consuls.

Mr. MASON spoke in complimentary terms of the ability with which the question had been discussed by Mr. Marcy.

Mr. CASS thought that no pretext for war could arise out of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, unless the construction of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, unless the construction of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton was determined to go to war.

Mr. TOOMBS thought if this Government was satisfied with the explanation of Lord Clarendon, Mr. Crampton should not have been dismissed.

Mr. CASS replied that this Government had not expressed itself satisfied with Mr. Crampton's conduct, but with the assurance of the British Government that they (the Government) had intended no violation of our laws; but it has now turned out that Mr. Crampton had acted in violation of the intentions and directions of his own Government.

Mr. TOOMBS did not believe England or her officers had violated our laws at all. While the matter was pending be did not choose to argue the question against our Government; but he would now say he disapproved the construction which this Government had placed upon our Neutrality laws.

Mr. BUILER thought it would have been better to have dismissed Mr. Crampton as soon as his complicity in the matter was discovered.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, from the Select Committee on the Summer assault, said he had been unanimously instructed to ask the House to adopt a resolution that said Committee may present their report or reports with a journal of their proceedings at any time when the House is in session, and that the documents shall thereupon be laid on the Speaker's table and printed. printed.

The resolution applied for was unanimously adopted.

A message was received from the President, notifying Congress of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and transmitting documents, being the same that were sent to the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Foreign

Affairs.

Mr. GROW, representing the majority of the Committee on Territories, made a report, proposing to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topaka Consti-Consideration was postponed till the 25th of June. Several private bills were passed. Adjourned til

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON. The following is Mr. Marcy's dispatch in full. SECRETARY MARCY TO MR. DALLAS.

The following is Mr. Marcy's dispatch in full,

SECRETARY MARCY TO MR. DALLAS,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27, 1856.

SIR: The President has carefully considered the note of the 30th ult. addressed to you by the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the questions which have arisen between this Government and that of Great Britain on the subject of recruiting within the United States for the British army; and has directed me to present you his views thereon, for the purpose of having them made known to her Majesty's Government. He has been much gratified by the conciliatory spirit of that note, and by the desire manifested by the Earl of Clarendon to adjust the existing difficulties, and preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. The vast interest which the Government and people of both countries have in upholding and cherishing such relations cannot be more solemnly impressed upon her Majesty's Government than it is upon that of the United States. The unequivocal disclaimer by her Majesty's Government of "any intention either to infringe the law or disregard the policy, or not to respect the sovereign rights of "the United States," and their expressions of regret "if, contrary to their intentions and to their reviterated directions there has been any infringement "of the laws of the United States," are satisfactory to the President. The ground of complaint, so far as respects her Majesty's Government is thus removed. "of the laws of the United States," are satisfactory to the Precident. The ground of complaint, so far as respects her Majesty's Government, is thus removed. But the President extremely regrets that he cannot concur in Lord Clarendon's favorable opinion of the conduct of some of her Majesty's officers who were, as this Government believed, and, after due consideration of all which has been offered in their defense, still believes, implicated in proceetings which were so clearly an infringement of the laws and sovereign rights of this country.

In respect to such of these officers and agents as have no connection with this Government it has nothing

In respect to such of these officers and agents as have no connection with this Government it has nothing to ask from that of her Majesty—but the case is different in relation to Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Government, and the Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincionati. The President is gratified to perceive that her Majesty's Government would not have hesitated to comply with the request to withdraw these officers from their efficial position if it had entertained the views here taken of their conduct in regard to recruiting contrary to the laws and sovereign rights of the United States. I need scarcely say that in making this request no interruption of the diplomatic relations between this Government and that of Great Britain was anticipated, but on the contrary, the President was and is sincerely desirous to keep them upon a most friendly footing. Mr. Grampton's with trawal was asked for expressly upon the ground that "his connection with the Affair—"raising recruits in this country for the British emitting the same reason to withdrawal of the three British Consuls was also requested. These officers were, as this Government confidently believes, deeply implicated in proceedings contrary to the law and soverign rights of the United States, and contrary, as it now appears, to the intentions and reiterated instructions of their own Government. It was their personal acts, not the less objectionable for having bien done contrary to the directions of her Maiesty's Minister, which rendered them in their official character and position unacceptable to this trary, as it now appears, to the intentions and reiterated instructions of their own Government. It was their personal acts, not the less objectionable for having been done contrary to the directions of her Maiesty's Minister, which rendered them in their official character and position unacceptable to this Government, and induced the President for that cause to solicit their recall, believing that by this course he was contributing to the common interest and harmony of the two Governments. He has not, after most ma'ure deliberation, been able to change his view of their conduct, and cannot therefore change his purpose in relation to them, though their conduct related to, and in fact erig nated a difficulty which disturbed the cordial harmony and good understanding between the two countries. It constituted a decided objection to them of a personal character, which loses none of its force by the satisfactory adjustment of that difficulty. The only embarrasment which attends the case is the difference of opinion between the two Governments as to the complicity of these officers in illegal proceedings within the United States. In reviewing this subject, the President was disposed to avail himself of any reasonable doubts which could be raised in his mind in order to bring his opinion in this respect into conformity with that of her Majesty's Government; but, after careful consideration of the case, he has been unable to change the conclusion to which he had previously arrived. The difference of opinion may in some degree be ascribed to the difference in views of the two Governments in respect to the neutrality law and sovereign rights of the country. It is not proposed, however, to continue the discussion upon that subject. The conclusions of the President stated in my dispatch of the 28th of December to your predecessor in regard to the construction of that law and the extent and character of these rights remain unchanged, and he cannot forego the duty of using all proper means to sustain and violecte them.

The

system of recruiting, which was not and could not be carried into effecs without infringing upon our laws and rights; by employing numerous agents to engage persons, for pecuniary and other considerations, to leave the United States for the express purpose of entering into the British army; and by keeping these agents in this employment after it was well known that they were constantly infringing our laws. The denial of the implicated officers only covers a part of the delinquincies imputed to them, but confining the exculpatory declaration to the simple charge of having violated the provisions of our neutrality act, it does not merit the consideration which Lord Clarendon has ascribed to it. By adopting Lord Clarendon sometruction of our neutrality law, contained in his note of the 16th of November, which renders it almost nugatory, and contrary to that of this Government, and of its judicialtribunals, these officers have not probably found much embarrassment in meeting the charges with a general denial—but giving to the declaration of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls all the consideration which can be fairly claimed for it under the circumstances of the case, it cannot counterbalance the unimpeached and well entained evidence which establishes the the case, it cannot counterbalance the unimpached and well sustained evidence which establishes the charges against these officers of having infrioged the

laws and covereign rights of the United States. Lord Clarendon's note to you of the 30th of April, conveys the impression has the evidence by which the offi eras are implicated is derived from one or two witnesses, whose credibility has been assailed. This, however, is not a correct view of the facts. By examination of my dispatch of the 28th of December, it wil be perceived that these witnesses were strongly confirmed, and that there are proofs wholly independent of their testimony, abundantly sufficient to establish the complicity of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls in their infringement of the laws and covereign rights of the United States. I trust that it will not be questioned that it belongs exclusively to this Government and its judicial tributals to give a construction to its municipal laws, and to determine what acts done within its jurisdiction are an infringement of these laws. This is a matter which concerns its internal administration, and it cannot allow the seconts of asserts of asserts of a state of the control of the control of the acts of the control of the c contents the internal administration, and it cannot allow the controvert the different of any foreign power to controvert by a different interpretation of the controvert by a different interpretation is a controvert by a different interpretation in the controver by a different interpretation in the control is a controver by a different interpretation in the purposes intended. The Earl of Carendon informs you, in his tote of the 30th of April, that Mr. Grampton positively denies the charge of complicity in any of the acts of illegal enlistment in the United States, and that the three torsuls inculpated do the same, the assumes that the charge against them is sustained mainly by the evidence of two persons, Strobel and Hertz, whom he conceives to be unworthy of credit, and he appeals to the American Government to accept as conclusive, declarations of the Minister and Consuls. I am instructed to say that these considerations do not relieve the President's mind of the unfavorable impressions produced by the conduct of these gentlemen in relation to foreign recruitment in the United States. It will be seen, by referring to my dispatch of the 28th of December, in which the grounds of charge against Mr. Crampton where the conduct of the conduct of the charge against Mr. Crampton and the conductive of the charge against Mr. Crampton. As to Strobel and Hertz, however, it may be observed, the document transmitted by Lord Clarendon as proving these persons unworthy of credit are entitled to but little weight, consisting as they do chiefly of exparts affidavits, detailing matters and the conductive of the charge of the conductive of t

as May, it was judicially shown that what was doing in this respect was unlawful. Mr. Crampton was acquainted with these proceedings, and was thus sufficiently admenished that the acts of recruitment carried on under his authority, did in fact, whatever may have been his intention, constitute a violation of the municipal law of the United States. This had been decided by the Courts of the United States, and was publicly and extensively made known. It is not controverted, indeed it is admitted, that he had

whom actually entered the military service of Great Britain. That was incontestably proved on the trial of Hertz and Wagner, by evidence which has not been and cannot be impeached, and although the evidence adduced on these trials does not need corroboration, still it may not be amiss to add that much other evidence to the same effect is in possession of this Government, some of which is annexed to this dispatch in the form of documents responsive to those accompanying the letter of the Earl of Clarendon. Who is to be held accountable for these unlawful acts! Were they all performed by volunteer and irresponsible persons, as argued in the Earl of Clarendon's dispatch of the 16th of July! That cannot be admitted for the conclusive reason that they received pay from British officers, and of course were employed by some responsible agents of the British Government. The Earl of Clarendon, in behalf of her Majesty's Government, dischaims all intention to violate the laws, compromise the neutrality, or disrespect the sovereignty of the United States by the enlistment of troops within their territory. The President unreservedly accepts and als fully satisfied with this disclaimer. Of course the unlawful acts in question were not authorized by the British Government, who, then, is responsible for these acts! Were there no direct proof, though there is much of that character, the inference would be irresistable that, not being authorized by the British Government itself, they were the unauthorized acts of the British agents in the United States. Such agents having acted in willful disregard of their Government in thus infiging on learn was have failed to inform their Government that

the unauthorized acts of the British agents in the United States. Such agents having acted in willful disregard of their Government in thus inftinging our laws, may have failed to inform their Government that what they had undertaken to do could not be done without infringing those laws; or by mismanagement, discretion, or over zeal, they may have participated in such infringement, though well knowing it was contrary to the wishes and express orders of their Government. However this may be, it is cartain that sgents existed, because their acts appear. Who were those agents? Of this we are not left in doubt. In the documents on the subject, recently laid before Parliament, it is distinctly stated that the enlistments in the United States did not stop until Mr. Crampton gave orders for their cessation on the 5th of August. He had the power to stop the acts of culistment. He knew their proceedings were, from the commencement, exceedingly offensive to this Government, and that it was devoting its active energies to arrest them. He was bound to know—he could not but know—what was notorious to all the world, that through the months of April, May, Jane and July, the recuting agents in various parts of the United States and conspicuously in Baston, New York,

world, that through the months of April, May, June and July, the recruiting agents in various parts of the United States, and conspicuously in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, were keeping up a most unseemly contest with the law officers of the United States, and that, at least, as early as May, the play-filly of the proceedings had been pro-

of the law of the long continued infrings ments of the law. It was under superior authority from him that acts of continuous violation of law were perpetrated by the inferior agents. Some of those agents gare proved by his own letters to have held direct intercourse with him; and at every stage of inquiry in the numerous cases investigated by the American Government, there is reference by the American Government, there is reference of the control of the stringency of the law of the United States against foreign recruiting, with a distinct perception of its being all but impossible to raise recruits here without infringing the laws, and with a knowledge of the conformatory judicial proceedings of April and May at New Jork and Philadelphia; yet he persisted in carrying on the scheme until August, when its obstinate prosecution brought on a most unpleasant costroversy between the United States and Great Britain, and it is not the least of the coases of complaint against Mr. Crampton, that by the series of illegal acts which it involved, and in neglecting to observe the general orders of his Government and stop its recruiting here the moment its illegality was pronounced by the proper legal authorities of the United States, he was recklessly endangering he harmony and peace of two great nations which, by the character of itleir commercial relations, and by other considerations, have the strongest possible inducements to cultivate reciprocal annity.

The foregoing considerations substantially apply to the conduct of the British Consula at New York, Philadelphia and Cinninnati. Though of a substruitate office in a strongest possible inducements to cultivate reciprocal annity.

The foregoing considerations substantially apply to the conduct of the British Consula at New York, Philadelphia and Cinninnati. Though of a substruitate office in the substruitate of the substruitate office of the proper the substruitation of the proper to the Crampton. It was in due course of proceedings required to be shown, as against the parties on trial, that the recruitments in which they were engaged were for the service of a foreign Government. Mr. Crampton was himself privileged from trial for a violation of our was himself privileged from trian to a valuation of a nuncipal law, but the persons whom he employed were not for that cause to go unpunished—nor was the administration of penal justice to be indefinitely suspended on account of his position and the diplomatic immunities which that conferred; on the contrary, it was peculiarly proper that the facts by which he was implicated, but for which he could not be tried, should be verified in due form of law, for the information of his own Government as well as that of the United States. The Earl of Clarendon remarked in his letter of 30th of April that

"The intentions of the British Government and the arrangements made to carry those intentions into execution, were not concealed from the Government of the United States; those intentions and arrangements were frankly stated by Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy in conversation on the 22d of March, 1335, and the only observations which Mr. Marcy made in reply were, that the resurrality laws of the United States would rigidly be efforced, but that any number of persons who desired it might leave the United States and get enlisted in any foreign service."

It is incompleted on me to say that in this respect the decided by the Courts of the United States, and was publicly and extensively made known. It is not controverted, indeed it is admitted, that he had the recruiting business in his charge and under his control; yet he permitted it to be continued, although judiciously determined to be unlawfu!, through the months of May, June, July, and August. Now this long series of acts, unlawful and otherwise prejudicial to the good name and tranquillity of this country were performed by persons who were liberally paid by the British officers, and many of whom actually entered the military service of Great Britain. That was incontestably proved on the trial of Hertz and Wagner, by evidence which has not been and cannot be impeached, and although

Mr. Crampton, and of the Consuls at New-York, Phila-delphia and Cincinnati, and that to Mr. Crampton was the superintencence and execution of the scheme committed, and thus it is that he who directed, had power to stop the proceedings—and thus from early March until August he is found busily occupied in superintending the enlistment partly in the United States and partly in Canada and

Nova Scotia, and in issuing instructions to the agents engaged in that enterprise. It does not suffice for Mr. Crampton now to say that he did not intend to commit or participate in the commission of any infringement of the laws of the United States. He was the direct-

It is incumbent on me to say that in this respect the It is incumbent on me to say that in this respect the Earl of Clarendon labors under serious misapprehension which, while it serves in part to explain how it happened that the enlistments went on for so many months in a manner contrary to the intentions and express orders of the British Government, also serves to increase the weight of Mr. Crampton's responsibility in this respect. I repeat now, with entire consciousness of its accuracy, what I stated in my letter of 28th December last, that at that interview on the 22d of March, the only one I ever had with Mr. Crampton, as he admits, in which the recruitment business was alluded to, he, Mr. Crampton, had satisfied me that his Government had no connection with it, and was in to March, the only one I ever had with Mr. Crampton, as he admits, in which the recruitment business was alluded to, he, Mr. Crampton, had satisfied me that his Government had no connection with it, and was in no way responsible for what was doing in the United States to raise recruits for the British army. But I am quite certain that on no occasion has he intimated to me that the British Government or any of its officers were or had been in any way concerned in sending agents into the United States to recruit therein, or to use any incurements for that purpose. Nor did he even notify me that he was taking or intended to take any part in furthering such proceedings. Such a communication, timely made, would probably have arrested the mischief at its commencement. If he had, then, apprised me of the system of recruiting which had at that time been already arranged and put in operation within the United States by British agrits and under his superintending direction, he would have been promptly notified in the most positive terms that such acts were contrary to the municipal law, incompatible with the neutral policy of the country, a violation of its national sovereignty, and especially warned against the violation of our neutrality laws. But he blames me now for not then stating to him that my construction of that law differed from his own; but no such difference of opinion was then developed. Mr. Crampton on that occasion manifested a coincidence in opinion as to the provisions of that law which I then held and have since fully disclosed. He called on me to show a letter which be had written on that day to the Corsul at New York disapproving the proceedings of a Mr. Angus McDonald, "because I [h-] thought those proceedings would or might be taken to constitute a violation of the Act of Eighteen—the Neutrality I have such stringency to our neutrality acts as has ever been claimed for them by the Government or Contrasoft te United States. What were the proceedings of Mr. McDonald, which be then condemned, and make th pose he viewed it in the same light as Lord Clarendon oil when he wrete his dispatch to Mr. Crampton on

nounced by the Federal Courts in New-York and Philadelphia, and yet, notwithstanding this he permitted the uniaw."

The permitted the uniaw."

The month of August in the month of August in the principle on without check until the month of August ings, he is distinctly responsible. But the accountability extends yet further, for the same to the comments of the untoward scheme of obtaining recruits in the United States came from the correspondence of Mr. Crampton, and of the Consule at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and that to Mr. Crampton was the superintencence and execution of the scheme the 12th of April thereafter, in which his Lordship declared it to be "not only in the but very strice."

the 12th of April thereafter, in which his Lordship declared it to be "not only very just, in this gent." To show that I was not mistake in this respect, I quoie a passage from a letter of Crampton, dated the 14th of March, to Sir G. Let Marchant: "Any advance of money by her Mainesant: "Any advance of the Neutrality law." The depositions which accompany this dispatch are made by an effect of the same persons who have furnished the British Government with affidavits to impeach Strobel and Hertz, prove conclusively that Mr. Crampton did not cisburse various sums of money to agents employed in recenting within the United States.

It was, indeed, apprehended by no at the time that violations of that law would ensue. It could not fail to be seen that any organized scheme of a foreign Government to draw recruits from the United States, though by mere invitation, would necessarily tend and result in violations of the municipal law. So decided was my belief in this respect that measures had already been taken by me, in behalf of the Government, as it happened, upon the very day of the interview with Mr. Crampton, to institute prosecutions against persons engaged in this business in New-York and Philadelphia. I then notified Mr. Crampton of that fact, as he expressly admits in his report of that interview made to his Government. An attempt is made to deduce an excuse for Mr. Crampton's course in the business of recruiting in this country from the alleged fact that he communicated to me on that occasion the arrangements which had been made for that purpose, and that I did not disapprove of them otherwise than by institute prosecutions. This allegation is hardly consistent with Mr. Crampton's own statement of what then passed. In the defense of his conduct, recently sent by him to his Government, he makes admissions inconsistent with the allegations that there was no concealment on his part, and that th

with Mr. Crampton's own statement of what then passed. In the defense of his conduct, recently sent by him to his Government, he makes admissions inconsistent with the allegations that there was no concealment on his part, and that the recruiting arrangements were communicated to me. He says:

It is perfectly true that I did not enter into any details of means which were to be adopted by her Majestry it overcussent to its dier available the services of those who iendered the n to us in such numbers. There seemed to be obvious reasons for abstaining from this; and even lift had occurred so me, I should have been uswilling to do anything which might have borne the apprearance of ensaging Mr. Marcy in any expression of favor or approbation of a plan sworting the interest of one of the parties in the present war. All I could desire on his part was mourally and unpartaility.

His reasons for withholding from me the details of the enlistment system—the most important part of it for this Government—are not satisfactory. If Mr. Crampton believed that what he was doing, or intended to do in the way of recruiting was right, he could have had no reluctance to communicate it to me, for his instructions required him to make that disclosure. Acting in due frankness, and with a proper regard for the dictates of international comity, Mr. Crampton should, it would seem, have disclosed to me all me asures intended to be pursued within the United States by the agents of his Government, including himself, in execution of the act of Parliament for raising a Foreign Legion. Nay, he was expressly commanded by his Government with the American Government on the subject. If he had obeyed these orders all misunderstanding between the two Governments would have been prevented. Mr. Crampton was the more imperatively called upon to make full explanations on the subject, not only because he was commanded by his Government to do so, but for the further reason that immediately after the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and France

the severe restrictions imposed by law not only upon citizens of the United States, but upon all persons resident within its terrutory, probibiting the enlisting of men therein for the purpose of taking a part in any foreign war. It was added that the President did not apprehend any attempt to violate the laws, but should his just expectations in this respect be disappointed, he will not fall in his duty to use all the power with which he is invested to enforce obedience to them. In view of this formal and solemn appeal by Mr. Crampton to the American Government, and of the assurance he received of its determination to maintain a strict neutrality, it was not for a mossoul suspected that Mr. Crampton could minunderstand its purposes, or believe he would be permitted to set on foot and execute for a period of five consecutive mouths, a systematic scheme to obtain military recruits for the British service in the United States.

That Mr. Crampton did enter most deeply into this scheme is proved by evidence already submitted to ber Majesty's Government, but is still more conclusively established by the additional proofs which accompany this dispatch. Whatever detraction from the value of the testimony against Mr. Crampton may result from the attempt to discredit Strobel and Hettz, is much more than made up by the additional proofs new adduced. This body of strong cumulative evidence confirms the President's former conclusion as to the complicity of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls at New-York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, in the illegal enterprise of recruiting soldiers for the British army within the United States, and the President does not doubt that when this new evidence shall be brought under the consideration of her Majesty's Government it will not longer dissent from this corclusion. The gratification which the President feels at the satisfactory settlement of the recruiting question, in so far as respects the action of the British Government itself, has induced him to examine the case again with the v Governments require that those persons should cease to hold their present official positions in the United States. He sincerely regrets that her Majesty's Gov-

Governments require that those persons should cease to hold their present official positions in the United States. He sincerely regrets that her Majesty's Government has not been able to take the same view of the case, and to comply with his request for their recall; but it has not consented to do so.

If, in the carnest desire to act with all possible courtesy toward her Majesty's Government, the President could have suspended his determination in the case in order to submit the new testimony which he is confident would have been found sufficient to induce compliance with his request for the recall of the British Minister, he is precluded from any such thought of delay by the exceptionable character of the dispatches of that gentleman, copies of which, having been recently laid before Parliament, have thus come to the knowledge of this Government, and which are of a tero to render further intercourse between the Governments through that Minister alike unpleasant and detrimental to their good understanding. The President has, therefore, been constrained by considerations of the best interests of both countries, reluctantly to have recourse to the only remaining means of removing without delay, these very unacceptable officers from the connection they now have with this Government. This course has been deemed necessary on account of their unfitness for the positions they hold, arising from the very active part they have taken in getting up and carrying out a system of recruiting which has been attended with numerous infractions of our laws, which has disturbed our internal tranquility, and en angered our praceful relations to a nation with which this Government is most anxious to maintain cordial friendship and intimate commercial and social intercourse. He has therefore determined to send to Mr. Cramp'on, her Majesty's Diplomatic Representative, his parsport, and to revoke the exequature of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Barclesy and Mr. Rowecroft, British Consuls at Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati.

I am, Su, respect

GEO. M. Dallas, erq., &c., London.

BROOKS CHALLENGING SENATOR WILSON Washington, Thursday, May 29, 1256. Gen. Lane of Oregon was the bearer of a challenge

from Mr. Brocks to Senator Wilson this morning Senator Wilson, it is said, replied that he used the lan guage complained of because he at the time believed, and now believes, it was strictly true, and demanded by the character of the assault upon Mr. Sumner. He also says that he is no duelist, but that he will use whatever language he thinks proper in debate, and if assessled for doing so, knows how to defend himself.

Mr. Brooks has given notice to Gen. Webb, through Gov. Aiken, that his letter in Tuesday's Courier and Enquirer is personally inoffensive. SECOND DISPATCH.

The following are the main features of the corres

condence between Messrs Brooks and Wilson. Mr. Brooks complains that Mr. Wilson spoke of his

attack on Mr. Sumner as cowardly, and says:

"I therefore hold myself at liberty by this note, to request that you will inform me without delay, where and when, outside of this district, a further note will rach no. reach you

General Wilson replies:
"I characterized, on the floor of the Senate, the as "I characterized, on the senate murderous and comrall on my colleague as brutal, mundrous and cow-ardly. I thought so then, I think so now, and have are outlined to the source of the source of the those words. I have always regarded dueling as a relic (f barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-aefense, in the broadest sense, the law of my country and the convictions of my whole life, alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter.

INDA "NATION MEETING AT NEW HAVEN.

Special Disp. Vew Haven, Thursday, May 29, 1856. Haven and surrounce. vening, to express their indigHall, in this city, this e vening, to express their indigHall, in this city, this e of Charles Summer in the
tation at the treatment the recent outrages in
United States Senate, and also est and most enthusiKanses. It was one of the large was remposed of our most inducation. New Haven, and
astic mass-meetings ever held in and respectable
was composed of our most inducation. In the city,
citizets. The Hall, which is the larges ent away
was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds ent away
machle to gain admission. Notwithstanding is unable to gain admission. Notwithstanding the rain

the galleries were crowded with ladies.

The immense assembly was called to order by Mr.

H. H. McFarland, who presented the following list of officers of the meeting: For President, Mrs Excel. en y Gov. Wm. T. Minor: Vice-Presidents, James F. I ab cock, S. D. Parsee, Prof Thatcher of Yale Colles V. John B. Carrington of The Journal and Contrier, th Rev. S. W. S. Detten, Heary E. Peck, Thomas R. Trewbridge of New-Haven, the Hon. L. W. Cutle of Watertown, F. S. Wildman of Danbury, B. H. Starkweather of Norwich, Wm. Mather of Sin Sary, and others. A number of Secretaries were appointed.

Gev. Minor, on taking this chair, made an appropri ate speech, after which Chas, Ives of New Haven of

ate speech, after which Coho. Ives of New Haven effered the following resolutions:

Recolved, That the base and cowardly outrage lately perpetrated at Washington by an armed unifism, sided and encouraged by other smad cutfains, upon a single unserned sentleman, taken by surprise and wholly unable to defend himself, has filled this community with the deepest indignation.

Recolved, That he who attempts, directly or indirectly, in a legislative body or out of it, to extends an act so base by almoing to proviocations read or pretended, lacks the true instincts of a gentleman, and ought to be excluded from the society of knortship men.

a centieman, and ought to be that kind upon the accredite.

Recoired, That if an assault of that kind upon the accredite.

Recoired, That if an assault of that kind upon the accredite.

Mr. Ives made a fine speech in support of the reso

lucions.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon

who made an animated and elequent speech, which was received with tumultueus applause.

Ex-Governor Dutton was next announced, and made a spirited and truly patriotic speech upon the Slavery question and in support of the resolutions. Edmund Perkins, esq., of Norwich, made the next

peech, approving the resolutions and advocating their adoption. The Hen. G. H. Hollister of Litchfield next ad-

dressed the audience, and spoke feelingly of the gross result and estrage spon the person of Senator Sum Mr. Wales French of Westville was here called on

the stage by the assembled multitude, and made an excellent speech in favor of the resolutions, and was loudly applauded.

Prof. Thatcher of Yale College spoke in an eloquent

Prof. Thatcher of Yale College spoke in an elequent manner of the rights of Northern freemen and the necessity of determined action on the part of the North. Charles Ives, esq., then offered the following resolution, which was reconived with cheering appla ase:

Resolved, That our thanks are due to that distinguished son and representative of Massachusetts, the glided, the accomplished expectation of the principles of Freedom upon the floor of the United States Senate, and that we tender to him our heartfelt sympathics in this hour of his sufferings, as the martyr of Liberty.

Judge Kellogg of Waterbury made the concluding speech. The resolutions were then passed unan nously by acclamation, and the immense assembl

THE ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER BY

PRESTON S. BROOKS, OF S. C. Bostos, Thursday, May 29, 1856. The Evening Journal of to-day publishes the fol

The Evening Journal of to-day puouses to be lowing:

"Dr. Bunting of Montreal, Canada, states that he was in the gallery of the Senate Chamber at the time of the assault on Mr. Sumner. He had just been conversing with the only lady there remaining, when he saw Mr. Brooks approaching Mr. Sumner, not in front, but on his side, and address him some words in a low tore of voice, and at the moment Mr. Sumner raised his head, turning it to one side to listen to Mr. Brooks, the latter struck him numerous blows with the greatest rapidity, with a cane about three-quarters of an inch in chameter, laying bare his skull, with wounds from three to five inches deep. Mr. Sumner tried several times to rise from his seat but was evidently so much bemmed in as to be utterly incapable of rising, until he had by a great effort torn the deak from its fasten-

While this assault was progressing, Mr. Keitt stood "While this assault was progressing, Mr. Keitt stood with one hand flourishing a large cause to keep off any person disposed to interfere, and with the other hand holding a pistol behind him, partially under the flap of his coat, but which Dr. Bunting asw very distinctly projecting from between the flaps of his (Keitt's) coat. Dr. Bunting was enabled to see this very clearly from his position in the gallery, directly above the actors in the scene. The lady that Dr. B was with had then gone, and when he rushed down stairs the assault was over.

over.

During the attack Senator Douglas stood within five feet of Mr. Sumner, in a free and easy position, with both bands in his pockets, and making no move-

ment toward the assailant.

Dr. Bunting shaved off a part of Mr. Sumner's hair, drew the lips of the wounds together with sticking plaster, but they were not sewed until Mr. Sumwas taken bome.

The above is a clear and distinct statement from a

disinterested eye-witness and a distinguished gentle-man, and is entirely reliable even to the minutest par-"Dr. Bunting is now stopping at the Adams House

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINSATI, Thursday, May 29, 1856-10 P. M Full two-thirds of the Delegates are now here. The New Yorkers, both sets, and most of the New-En-glanders came in to-night. The hotels are running over, and the caldron is seething.

Everything is loose and uncertain, and must continue so until after the opening ballots. The combinations by which results are to be effected are not yet The first chalk of the slate will be Pierce, 125 to

50; Bucharan 100; Douglas 50 to 75. The Buchanan and Douglas will be honest votes, the Pierce altogether dishonest; not half would be given him if they were likely to effect his nomination. The friends o Douglas and Buchanan are both confident. The South would not nominate Pierce if they could. They will nominate Douglas if they dare. In the probable event of the slaughtering of all three, Rusk of Texas has the inside track, though there is something of a movement to resurrectionize Cass. If the New-York Softs get in, as they certainly will, they will endeavor to play out Marcy. They are very non committal now all around. The Hards and Buchananites have mede a cort of bargain, but it won't work. The full vote of Massachusetts will be given for Pierce at the start, though two thirds of the delegation are hot for Buchanan. This is a game to strengthen Bushanan when the Pierce column breaks.

I have not seen the first Northern Delegate who cares a copper about the platform; principles are nothing, men everything, with them. The outrages at Washington and Kansas excite only their fears, not their indignation. FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORCEASS, Thursday, May 28, 1856. An extra from The San Antonio Gazette office con tales a letter from Eagle Pass stating that President

Component had ordered Gen. Vidaurri to collect and deliver up all the arms which had been distributed in his State Gen. Sarberg, with 4 000 men, was march ing against Vidaurri, and it was thought the latter

would resist. The union between Coahuila and Nueva Leon ha

been appounced.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

ABOLITIONISTS.

STRACUSE, Thursday, May 29, 1836.

The Convention of Radical Abolitionists after an animated discussion of the policy to be pursued by them in the present political crisis, nominated Gerrit Smith of New-York for President, and Samuel McFarland for Vice President, and then adjourned sine dia. A call, very numerously signed, has been issued for a Mass County Convention in this city on Saturday afternoon to consider the recent assault on Mr. Sumter, and the state of affairs in Kansas.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 28, 1856. The Convention was addressed yesterday afternoon by the Rev. A. T. Foss of New-Hampshire, the Rev. Mr. Conway of Washington, C. C. Burleigh, Wes-DELL PHILLIPS, and others. The audience, as at the previous meeting, was large and intelligent. The out-

rage upon Mr. Sumner, and the Border-Ruffian exhi-tions in Kausas, were freely commented upon by all the speakers.

Ti e Rev. A. T. Foss stated, upon good authority, the in teresting fact of the defeat of the Rev. Dr. Adams of this city (of "South-Side" notoriety) to a re-election as a member of a Committee of Publication of the B. ston Branch of the American Tract Society, by a vote of 56 to 42. Dr. Adams, he said, manifested much soxiety for a reelection, and went so far in the debat c as even to plead with his brethren for their rotes -to recommend himself to their favorable notice by refe, ring to his popularity at the South, and said that his book had been condemned at the North with out being read, &c.

The Rev . Mr. Conway's speech was listured to with

much appear and interest by the audience.

Wendell P hillips made the principal speech of the afterneon, and spoke with more than his accustomed eloquence. B'e eulogized Mr. Sumner's recent speech, and spoke of the struggles new going on in Kattens. Massachusetts, he said, should at once recall her Delegation from Wa shington.

The dissolution of the Union was loudly called We are, he said, ha the midst of a revolution.

The Convention met again in the Melodeon this morning, the President, Francis Jackson, esq., in the

Notwithstanding the drenching rain, & goodly number were in attendance. The meeting this forenoon was very ably and earnestly addressed by Stephen S. Fester, the Rev. Wm. Nute of Jansas, Wendell Phil-

lips, Charles L. Remond, Mr. Garrison, and others. The announcement that the Legislature had refused to repeal the Personal Liberty Bill was received with much applause in the Convention.

The names of the Delegates chosen at Syrsense to attend the Republican Nominating Convention which meets at Philadelphia on the 17th prox. were a part misprinted in the Telegraphic dispatches in our last. We reprint the list corrected, as follows:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Delegates
Philip Dorabeimer, Erics.
Mosee H Grunnel, New-York.
Mosee H Grunnel, New-York.
Robt. Emmet, Westchester.
Robt. Emmet, Westchester.
Cov. Enthelion. Oswege.
D. W. C. Littlejohn. Oswege.
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DELEGATES.
Dist. Delegates.
Alternates.
Alternates.

CONGRESSIONAE DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Dist. Delegates

1. D. A. Floyd, Suffolk
Win, W. Ledard, Queenin,
Min. Tompa'nis, Richmond.

2. Abrjah Mann, jr., Kings.
Rolin Sanddord, Kings.
John O. Bergen, Kings.
John Tompa'nis, N. York
Andrew Bleshley, N. York
James Kennedy, NewHiram Barsey, N. York
James E. Gavier, NewAuth J. Blescher, N. York, Sanford L. Macounber,
James W. Nya, N. York,
James W. Santon L. Macounber,
James W. Sya, N. York,
Kanton L. Macounber,
S. John Bigelow, New-York,
Keward Collins, New-York

Bradford R. Wood, Albany W. J. D. Hillon, Albany, Clarknon F. Crosby Albany, Seth B. Cole, Albany, 15. Aug. Boeker, Saratoga.

J. T. Master W. Sashington. Edw. Andrews, Washing Pelatiah Richards, Warran. Isaac Mott, Warren. 16. George W. Falmer, Glinton, Silas Arnold, Clinton, W. A. Wheeler, Franklip, Charles Briggs, Franklin I7. J. Sandford, St. Lawrence, William A. Dart, St. Lawe H. P. Alexander, Merkimer, Bloomfield Cher, St. Law Errs Graves, Herkimer, Charles Briggs, Franklin I8. John Wells, Fulton, A. W. Fariand, Bencher Elwood, Schenectady, Simon H. Mix Schoharle, John S. Froat, Schobarle, Simon H. Mix Schoharle, John S. Froat, Schobarle, J. H. Ravell, Otsego, J. H. Graham, Delaware, Corn, Becker, Desgar, A. D. Barber, Onedia. Delyman Thomas, Onedes, A. D. Barber, Onedia.

Aug. R. Elwood, Otsego.

J. H. Graham, Delaware.

20. Richard Hulbert, Oneida.
A. D. Barber Oneida.
A. D. Barber Oneida.
A. S. H. Barues, Chemango.
William Stant Broome.
Platt F Grow Cortland.

22. A. B. Coe, Madison.
S. M. Tucker, Owego.
David Alger, Lewis.
Joseph Favel, Jeferson.

23. D. Wardwell, Jeferson.
24. Rosen, Hebbard, Onond's.
Loseph J. Glase, Onond's.
Lewis. L. Loomis, Oswego.
David Alger, Lewis.
Joseph Favel, Jeferson.

25. M. B. Barnes, Tompatine,
L. L. Sonie, Ocentega.
T. J. McLouris, Orderdo.
T. J. M

R. E. Fenton. Chan's.

Num. P. Anged, Cattarauqua.

Addison G. Bisc. Cattar's. Wm. P. Anged, Cattarauqua.

THE CONTINENCE GIRL—FURTHER DEVELOPMINIS.—Mary Irreh, the girl whom Officer Keef arrested on Mondey last, appears to have been a strolling person, and pretty well instructed in her profession.

Among the articles found in her trunk was a band of
braided hear, differing materially in color from her
own, and so armuged that she could, with the aid of
a bonnet, change her entire appearance. The afficer
has since her arrest found two dresses belonging to
her, which she left to be made at a mantuacasker's.

She is what our police term a professional thief, who
has a confederate who is row strolling about the country. One of her trunks is mytked for Sing Sing and
her carpet-beg New-York, which is conclusive evience of her rowing propensities. She may have commutted criminal acts elsewhere, but these is sufficient
evidence here to send her to prison. La stature she is
small but thick-set, swarthy complexion, with large,
protruding eyes. She is evidently a Jewers, had not
of preposessing appearance. Mast of the property
found upon her has been claimed by persons residing
in this city, so that there will be fittle difficulty on the
part of the proceduring officer is obtaining a conviction in at least three cases of sureeny.

[Athany Journal, 23th.]

THE CASANDAIGUA ELOPEMEST.—The young lady who cloped from the Canandaigua Seminary was Hab-tie E. C. Merchant, of Clavelard. The gay Latharia was Edward C. O'Hagan, of Philadelphia. She was sent to Canandaigua to creape the attentions of her lover. But he was not to be so foliad. The wedding was attended by several of his friends.